ANNOUNCEMENT

of the

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER

R. A. M. of the U. S. A

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This booklet is intended to serve as an Announcement of the work of the Educational Bureau of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, and also as a basis for study of the literature issued by this Bureau.

The questions given on pages 4-26 serve the double purpose of giving a hint of the information to be found in the various pamphlets and of furnishing aids to the study of those pamphlets.

No charge is made for this booklet and additional copies will be furnished to Chapters and Grand Chapters in quantities for distribution.

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General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. of the U. S. A.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ROYAL ARCH MASONRY ?

Do you want to make your Chapter a greater success?

If so, the Educational Bureau of the General Grand Chapter wish to help you. For this purpose we propose to publish Royal Arch literature which we will sell to Grand Chapters and Chapters at cost of printing and handling. We also offer to aid you in obtaining information regarding Royal Arch Masonry, and finding answers to questions to which you may desire answers. Tell us what you are doing and how successful your efforts have been. Tell us if there is any way in which we can help you. In the meantime let us call your attention to the following publications which are either now on hand or in preparation. With the exception of the lantern slides, films and machines, these supplies can be obtained from the Educational Bureau.

QUESTIONNAIRES ON ROYAL ARCH MASONRY

By C. C. HUNT, P. G. H. P.

The following questions are answered in leaflets and booklets issued by the Educational Bureau of the General Grand Chapter, R. A. M. of the U. S. A. They may well be made the basis of special programs to be given in your Chapter.

For publications referred to see "Announcement" in this pamphlet, which follows these questionnaires. Numbers in parentheses refer to pages in the respective booklets.

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 1

(Answers given in a special leaflet entitled "Answers to Questionnaire No. 1." See page 31 for description and prices.)

1. Distinguish between the meaning of the word "advanced" in the Mark Degree from its ordinary meaning in Masonry.
2. What rights are acquired by one who receives the Past Master's Degree in Capitular Masonry?
3. In what Chapter Degree does the destruction of the Temple have a prominent place?
4. From what year do events in Royal Arch Masonry date?
5. What degrees in Masonry are based on the rebuilding of the Temple?
6. How many different arks are symbolized in the passing of the veils?
7. What do the lights on the seven branched candlestick represent?
8. What is the Capitular explanation of the foreign country into which a Mason expects to travel?
9. Who were the Giblimites?
10. What color is appropriate to Royal Arch Masonry, and what does it symbolize?

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 2

(Answers given in the booklet entitled "Officers of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons." See page 32 for description and prices.)

1. What is the title of the presiding officer?
2. What do we call him?
3. Whom does he represent and why?
4. What do you know about the man he represents?
5. To what Jewish officer may we compare our presiding officer?
6. What is his station and jewel?
7. What are the colors of his robe?
8. What does the jewel teach? The breastplate? The robe of different colors?
9. What title is given to the second officer?
10. Whom does he represent?

11. What station does he occupy?
12. What is the color of his robe?
13. Of what is it emblematical?
14. What does it teach?
15. What does he wear on his head?
16. What does it symbolize and teach?
17. What is his jewel?
18. What does it teach?
19. Of what does it remind him?
20. Why is the King subordinate to the High Priest?
21. What does the King's jewel symbolize?
22. What is the third officer called?
23. Whom does he represent?
24. How many Scribes are there in the English Royal Arch?
25. Whom do they represent?
26. Do either of them correspond to the Scribe in our General Grand Chapter system?
27. What station does our Scribe occupy?
28. What is his jewel?
29. Of what is it an emblem?
30. What does it teach?
31. What is the color of his robe?
32. What does it symbolize?
33. Whom does the Captain of the Host represent?
34. What does the word "Host" mean here?
35. What station does he occupy?
36. Is he armed?
37. What does he wear?
38. What is his jewel?
39. What is the nature of his office?
40. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word translated "sojourner" in our Ritual?
41. Whom does the Principal Sojourner represent?
42. How many officers are called "sojourners" in the English system?
43. How many in our General Grand Chapter system?
44. Who represents the "sojourners" in the General Grand Chapter Ritual?
45. Is the Principal Sojourner one of them?

46. Does he, himself, represent any of them? If so, in what way?
47. What kind of a robe does he wear?
48. Of what is it an emblem?
49. What does its border symbolize and teach?
50. Why doesn't he wear a good hat?
51. What is his jewel?
52. Whom does the Royal Arch Captain represent?
53. What station does he occupy?
54. What does he wear?
55. Is he armed?
56. What is the color of his banner?
57. Of what is this color an emblem?
58. What does the banner teach?
59. What is inscribed on the banner?
60. Of what is it the emblem?
61. What is the jewel of the Royal Arch Captain?
62. Where is the Master of the Third Veil stationed?
63. What does he wear?
64. With what is he armed?
65. What is his jewel?
66. Whom does he represent?
67. What is the color of his banner?
68. Of what is this color a symbol?
69. What is inscribed on the banner?
70. Of what is it the emblem?
71. Where is the Master of the Second Veil stationed?
72. What does he wear?
73. With what is he armed?
74. What is his jewel?
75. Whom does he represent?
76. What is the color of his banner?
77. Of what is this color a symbol?
78. What is inscribed on the banner?
79. Of what is it the emblem?
80. Where is the Master of the First Veil stationed?
81. What does he wear?
82. With what is he armed?
83. What is his jewel?
84. Whom does he represent?

85. What is the color of his banner?
86. Of what is this color a symbol?
87. What is inscribed on the banner?
88. Of what is it the emblem?
89. From what are the banners derived?
90. How many banners are there in the English system?
91. How many in the General Grand Chapter Work?
92. What do the veils as a whole symbolize?
93. What does the serpent symbolize?
94. Why is Blue appropriate to the Symbolic Degrees?
95. Why is Purple a symbol of the connection between Ancient Craft and Royal Arch Masonry?
96. What does the restoration of the leprous hand represent?
97. Why is Scarlet appropriate to the Royal Arch Degree?
98. What does the change of water into blood symbolize?
99. Why is White the color of the last veil?
100. Why is there no Mosaic sign here?

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 3

(Answers given or suggested in the booklet entitled "A Treatise on Selection of Mason's Marks." See page 28 for description and prices.)

1. Has your Grand Chapter made any ruling as to what constitutes a Mark? (5-28)
2. Does your Grand Chapter require a candidate to select a Mark and that it be recorded before he can receive the Royal Arch Degree? (5-28)
3. Does your Grand Chapter require proficiency in degrees already received before advancement? (5-28)
4. Does your Grand Chapter require a "Penny" to be presented to each Mark Master? (5-28)
5. Do your Chapters present such a "Penny"? (5-28)
6. What Grand Jurisdiction is silent on all the regular requirements above referred to? (5-28)

7. What Grand Jurisdiction has a definite regulation on each of the above requirements? (5-28)

8. Are there special rules to be observed in making Marks? (16-25) If so, are such rules universal?

9. Which of the Chapter degrees is the oldest? (28, 44)

10. What is a "Mark Man" as distinguished from a "Mark Master"? (28)

11. Is the degree of Mark Man worked at the present time? If so, where? (28)

12. Was "piece work" recognized at the building of King Solomon's Temple? Give reasons for your answer. (29)

13. What does the Mark represent and what was its purpose? (29, 30, 40, 44, 45, 50, 59)

14. Is the Mark placed on the jewel or the apron of a Mark Master? (30)

15. Is there any difference between the "arch" of the Mark and Royal Arch Degrees? If so, what? (30)

16. Was the Mark used in Masonry before the organization of the first Grand Lodge in 1717? If so, was it in the operative or the speculative lodges? (30, 31, 53-61)

17. What distinguishing feature is characteristic of the Mark degree? (30)

18. When and where do we find the first record of its use in lodges? (31)

19. Does this first record refer to operative or speculative use? (31)

20. Did the speculatives use it in entering their names on the records? (31)

21. Did Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons each have Marks? If so, how were they distinguished from each other? (29, 43, 44)

22. What is the oldest record of the "Mark" as a distinct degree? (31, 32)

23. Is it everywhere worked as a part of Royal Arch Masonry? (32)

24. How is it worked in England? In Scotland? In Ireland? (31, 32)

25. Were the principles of the "arch" as applied to buildings known in King Solomon's time? If so, give instances which prove that fact. (34)

26. How was the Mark used in ancient Rome? (35)

27. What is the use of the Mark among modern speculative Masons? (35)

28. What is the special significance of the Mark as an "Arabon"? (35)

29. How does the "white stone" of St. John the Evangelist represent the Mason's Mark? (36)

30. What relation does the "Keystone" have to the "Mark"? (36, 37)

31. What "Masonic Virtue" is suggested by the "Mark"? (37)

32. Name two outstanding teachings from the rejection of the Keystone. (37)

33. By whom were the wages of a Mark Master fixed at a penny a day? (37, 38)

34. Among operative Masons, when did a Mason receive his Mark? (38)

35. Was the ancient operative Mason charged a fee for registering his Mark? (38)

36. When did the Grand Lodge of England first recognize the Mark as a Masonic degree? (39)

37. What are the different attitudes taken toward recognizing the Royal Arch and Mark Degrees by England, Scotland and Ireland? (39)

38. When was the first known reference to the Mark Degree? (39)

39. Among what ancient ruins are evidences of the use of Marks found? (40, 52)

40. Are the Marks found on ancient ruins in various countries similar or not? What does that indicate? (40, 41, 42, 45, 50)

41. Into what classes did Didron, the eminent French archeologist, divide the Marks on monuments? Do we find these classes in Mason's Marks? (42, 48)

42. How are Marks formed according to Scotch Masons? (42)

43. Did Irish Masons of the middle ages have private Marks? (42)

44. Were Marks inherited by descent from father to son? (31, 43)

45. Did the ancient Mason select his Mark in reference to symbolical or geometrical considerations? (43)

46. What is meant by "the regular Mark of the Craft"? (45)

47. How many stones are used in the Mark Degree? (45)

48. What symbols are inscribed on those stones? (45)

49. What marks did the ancient Chaldeans place on their building stones or bricks? (46)

50. How do the inscriptions on building material of the Assyrians differ from those of the Chaldeans? (46)

51. What kind of Marks did the Roman brickmakers use? (46)

52. What kind of Marks are found on the Temple stones at Jerusalem? (46)

53. Do the marks on the Temple stones resemble those found elsewhere? (46)

54. Does Archaeological discovery bear any testimony to the Biblical record that the laborers of Solomon and Hiram together hewed the stones? (46)

55. Were Marks used by the builders of cathedrals in the Middle Ages? (47, 48, 49, 53-61)

56. How do Marks found in the Cathedral of Cologne differ from others? (48)

57. What distinguishing Marks are found in the Cathedral of Rheims? (48)

58. May the study of Marks found in Medieval Cathedrals throw light on the history of Freemasonry? (49, 53-61)

59. Do you think the crosses marked on and in churches have a Masonic significance, or do they symbolize the teaching of the church as Masonic symbols illustrate Masonic principles? (50)

60. Do any of the Masonic Marks point to a connection between Masonry and Religion? (50)

61. Do we find a suggestion of Masons' Marks in the "Legend of the Four Crowned Martyrs"? (50-51)

62. Do the ruins of Herculaneum show evidences of the use of Masons' Marks in that ancient city? (52, 53)

63. What relations, if any, did the Medieval Trade Guilds have to Masonry? (53-61)

64. Is there any resemblance to the marks found on the stones in Melrose Abbey and those in the ruins of Pompeii? (59)

65. What does Melrose Abbey teach us about the use of rejected stones? (60)

66. What Masonic suggestions do we find in Roslyn Chapel? (60, 61)

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 4

(Answers are given or suggested in the booklet entitled "A Treatise on the Construction, Completion and Dedication of King Solomon's Temple." See page 28 for description and prices.)

1. Which Chapter degree is most closely associated with King Solomon's Temple? (3)

2. How far back in time does the history of Temple building go? (3, 4)

3. What instances can you give of ancient temple building? (4)

4. Do explorations in Palestine support Biblical statements regarding King Solomon's Temple? (5)

5. Where was it located? (4, 5)

6. Who first planned its erection? (5)

7. Who carried out the plan? (5)

8. Did he confine himself to the original plan? (5)

9. On what structure were the plans based? (5)

10. How much ground did the Temple and buildings connected therewith cover? (5)

11. What preparatory work on the ground was necessary before work on buildings could be started? (5, 6)

12. Were there subterranean vaults with arches to support the Legend of the Royal Arch? (6)

13. Where did Solomon get stone for the building? (6)

14. Has stone from Solomon's quarries been used in the erection of modern Masonic Temples? (6, 7)

15. Do these quarries still bear evidence of the work of Solomon's quarrymen? (7, 8)

16. Are these quarries higher or lower than the foundation of Solomon's Temple? (7, 8)

17. Have Masonic lodge meetings been held in these quarries? (8)

18. What building now stands upon the site of Solomon's Temple? (8, 9)

19. Are marks found on these ancient stones? (9)

20. In what characters are these marks and what do they indicate? (9)

21. How were the cedar and fir timbers for the building procured? (9)

22. What did Solomon pay for workmen who labored in the forests and quarries? (9)

23. Did Solomon's Temple resemble those of the present day? (9)

24. What was the ground plan of the Temple? (9, 10)

25. What direction did the Temple face? Why? (10)

26. Where was the middle chamber? (10)

27. For what was it used? (10)

28. What events took place there? (10, 11)

29. What standard was used in measuring the dimensions of the Temple? (11)

30. Where was the Court of the Gentiles? (11, 13)

31. Where was the Court of Israel? (13)

32. Where was the Court of the Priests? (13)

33. Where were the pillars, Jachin and Boaz? (13)

34. What was the purpose of these pillars? (13)

35. Where was the Ark of the Covenant placed? (14)

36. What and where was the King's Court? (14, 15)

37. What and where were the Pillars of the Threshold? (15)

38. What was the Porch of Judgment? (15)

39. What was the New Court? (16, 17)
40. What can you say about the grandeur of the Temple? (17)
41. Why may the Temple be called an innovation? (17)
42. Who used the word "Rabboni" in reference to the Temple? (18)
43. How many people would the Temple hold? (18)
44. What is the purpose of the Most Excellent Degree? (18, 19)
45. How many times did Solomon dedicate the Temple? (19)
46. Where had the Ark of the Covenant been kept prior to the completion of the Temple? (19, 29)
47. What part did the Ark have in the dedication ceremony? (19-22)
48. What did the Temple cost? (25)
49. What was the purpose of the Ark of the Covenant? (27)
50. What did the Cherubim represent? (28)
51. What is Menelik's tradition? (30-32)
52. What traditions are there in the Talmud regarding the Temple? (33-37)
53. How long did Solomon's Temple stand? (37)
54. How long did the second Temple stand? (37)
55. Who built the second Temple? (37)
56. Who destroyed it? (37)
57. How was the third Temple disposed of? (37)

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 5

(Answers will be found or suggested in the pamphlets entitled "Lessons in Capitular Masonry." See pages 28-29 for description and prices.)

PART ONE

1. Of how many degrees did the Grand Lodge of England declare Ancient Masonry to consist? (3)
2. Was the Royal Arch one of these degrees? (3)

3. What relation does the Royal Arch bear to the Master's Degree? (3)

4. What is the earliest known reference to the Royal Arch? (3)

5. What is the earliest reference to Royal Arch Masons? (3)

6. What is the earliest RECORD of conferring the Royal Arch Degree? (3)

7. Was it conferred in a lodge or a chapter? (3)

8. When was the first Grand Chapter organized? (The first Grand Chapter was that of Maryland, organized shortly before that which afterwards became the General Grand Chapter.) (3)

9. What steps did the convention, which met at Boston, Mass., on Oct. 24, 1797, take toward organizing a Grand Chapter? (4)

10. What noted Ritualist was chairman of this convention? (4)

11. When was the General Grand Chapter organized? (4)

12. What states were included in the organization? (4)

13. Was it organized by Chapters or by Grand Chapters? (4)

14. When was the name changed to General Grand Chapter? (4) Why? (4)

15. When was the name changed to General Grand Chapter of the U. S. A.? (4) Why? (4)

16. What Grand Chapters now belong to the General Grand Chapter? (4)

17. What is the origin of the Mark Degree? (6, 8)

18. What was Webb's influence on American Masonry? (6, 7)

19. Is the present Mark Degree ancient or modern? (7)

20. Is the present degree based on an ancient custom? (7)

21. What is the oldest register of Marks in a Masonic lodge? (7)

22. How many Mark Degrees are there? (7)

23. What are they called? (7)

24. Where are they worked? (7)

25. What was the original name of the degree? (8)

26. What is the earliest record of the use of a Mark in a speculative lodge? (8)

27. What early English statute deals with the Mark? (8)

28. When was the ceremony of conferring the Mark Degree first used? (8, 9)

29. When did the Mark Degree become a part of a regular Masonic body? (9)

30. When was it made a part of the Chapter work? (9)

31. Was it ever conferred in a Royal Arch Chapter in England? (9)

32. What are some of the lessons of the Mark Degree? (9-12)

33. What evidence do we have that the Past Master's Degree was conferred in early Masonic lodges? (13)

34. Is the Past Master's Degree a part of the work in all Royal Arch Chapters? (14)

35. What are some of the lessons of the Past Master's Degree? (14-17)

36. Who is said to have invented the Degree of Most Excellent Master? (17)

37. Why was it needed to complete the system of Masonic Degrees? (17)

38. What are some of the lessons of this degree? (17-22)

39. What is the origin of the term "Royal Arch"? (22)

40. Do you agree with any of the theories mentioned on page 22?

41. What is the meaning of the word "Arch"? (22)

42. Is the Royal Arch needed to complete the instruction of the Craft Degrees? (23)

43. What are some of the lessons of the Royal Arch? (23-28)

44. What is the central idea of Masonic Degrees? (28)

45. What is the ineffable name? (28)

46. What is the distinction, if any, between the "ineffable name" and the "omnific word"? (28-30)

47. What is the meaning of the "ineffable name"? (28-29)

48. Must a legend to be of value Masonically be historically accurate? (30-31)

PART TWO

The Ark

1. How many arks are mentioned in Royal Arch Masonry? (2)

2. By whom were they constructed? (2)

3. Which ark is an emblem of the Third Degree? (2)

4. Which ark is represented in the Most Excellent Degree? (2)

5. Which ark appears in the Royal Arch Degree? (2)

6. Of what is the ark of the Third Degree an emblem? (2)

7. Was there any ark in the Second Temple? (2) If so, which? (2)

8. What glories of the First Temple are said to have been absent from the Second? (2, 3)

9. What was the oldest and most sacred symbol of the Hebrew nation? (3)

10. What were the cherubim? (3)

11. How many names are given to the Ark of the Covenant? (3-4)

12. What relation did the Ark of the Covenant bear to the God of Israel? (4)

13. What was the Shekinah? (4)

14. Of what was it the symbol? (4)

15. What is its Masonic significance? (4)

16. When did the "ark have rest"? (4)

17. What became of the ark after its deposit in the Temple? (5)

18. When was the Ark of the Covenant lost or destroyed? (5)

19. Did Jeremiah promise that the ark would be recovered? (5)

20. What legend connects the ark with Jeremiah? (5)

21. What were the contents of the ark? (6)

22. On what authority is our Masonic account based? (6)

23. Does it correspond with the Old Testament accounts? (6)
24. What does the word "ark" mean? (6)
25. Of what did ancient people consider it a symbol? (6)
26. What did the Egyptian ark contain? (6)
27. Did the Hebrew ark contain similar symbols? (6)
28. If so, how did the Hebrew symbols resemble the Egyptian? (6)
29. Did the Greeks also use the ark as a symbol? (6)
30. What was the most generally accepted symbol of the ark among ancient peoples? (6)
31. What did the ark symbolize among early Christians? (6-8)
32. What does it symbolize among Masons? (8)

That Which Was Lost

33. What is the great object of Masonry? (8)
34. What does the First Degree symbolize? (8-9) The Second? (9) The Third? (9)
35. What ancient legends have been adopted by Masonry? (9)
36. Do the first three degrees contain all the instruction given in the Old Charges of Masonry? (9-11)
37. What relation did the Order of the Round Table have to Freemasonry? (11-14)
38. Is there a resemblance between the Holy Grail and the Lost Word of Masonry? (13)
39. What connection, if any, did the Order of the Garter have to Freemasonry? (14)
40. What part of the Legend of the Lost Word is presented in the Craft Degrees? (15) The Capitular Degrees? (15) The Cryptic? (15, 17)
41. What does the Word symbolize? (15)
42. How can the Word be found? (15)
43. Under what circumstances may it be communicated? (15)
44. What does this symbolize? (15)
45. Why is it impossible to communicate it in the absence of one of the three? (15-17)

46. Where is the Word preserved symbolically? (17)

47. May we hope for success in the search for the Lost Word? (17-19)

The Seven Branched Candlestick

48. Should the candlestick used in the M. E. Degree be of seven branches or ten? (19-22)

49. How many candlesticks were used in the Tabernacle? (20) How many in the First Temple? (20) How many in the Second? (20)

50. In each case how many branches did the candlesticks have? (21)

51. What do the branches of the candlestick symbolize? (21-22)

52. What do they symbolize in the Book of Revelation? (22)

53. What is the earliest record of the Masonic use of the word "Chapter"? (26-27)

PART THREE

The Keystone

1. What is the literal meaning of "keystone"? (3, 14) What is the symbolic or figurative meaning? (3)

2. Which meaning does Masonry use? (3)

3. Can the copestone and keystone be the same, either literally or symbolically? (3-4; 19-22) If so, when? (3-4)

4. Can the cornerstone and keystone be the same literally? (3) Symbolically? (3) If so, when? (3)

5. What distinction, if any, exists between a foundation and a cornerstone? (3)

6. What is the lesson taught in the fable on pages 4-6?

7. What that on pages 7-10?

8. What is your opinion of these stories? (4-12)

9. In what Masonic Degrees is the keystone referred to? (13)

10. Why is the keystone unknown to Craft Masonry? (13)

11. Can an arch be made of square or rectangular stones? (14, 51)

12. Was the curved arch known in Solomon's time, or earlier? (1, 13, 52, 55)
13. Is our Masonic keystone that of an arch or a vault? (15)
14. Of what is the arch a type? (15)
15. What is the lesson of the arch regarding individual responsibility? (15-17)
16. What is the Tyrian Signet? (18)
17. May the "Broached Thurnel" of the 18th century Rituals have been a keystone? (22-26)
18. Do you think Masonry's keystone is "Toleration"? (27-30)
19. What letters are found on the earliest Mark Jewels known? (45)
20. What is the earliest Mark Ritual referred to by Pike? (46)
21. What is the legend of the "Sachr"? (56)

PART FOUR

The Master's Word

1. What do the three grips given at a raising symbolize? (3)
2. What Masonic Degrees have no connection with "The Word"? (3)
3. Why is King Solomon's Temple a fitting symbol of spiritual building? (3-4)
4. For the purposes of Masonry is it necessary to prove the statements in our Ritual about the Temple, historically accurate? (4)
5. Were statements in the Old Charges of Masonry intended as history or legend? (4)
6. What do they mean by "Ante-Deluvian Masonry"? (4)
7. Is the central thought in Masonry the same today as in the olden time? (4)
8. In what Masonic Degree is that central thought the great secret? (4)
9. Does ancient mythology have any relation to Masonry? (5)
10. Why are great truths hidden in symbols? (5)
11. What is meant by the "rubbish of the Temple"? (5)

12. Can any belief which is **wholly** false gain widespread acceptance? (5) Why do you think so?

13. What are some of the interpretations of the "Master's Word"? (5)

14. Which interpretation is complete in itself? (5)

15. Is there any hint in the Third Degree as to the nature of the True Word, or is the substitute all that is there given? (6)

16. What clues to the Lost Word do we find in the First Degree? (6) What in the Second? (6) What in the Third? (6)

17. Why must a candidate come to Masonry "of his own free will"? (6)

18. According to the Craft Degrees how may the Word be obtained? (7)

19. What Temple must first be completed? (7)

20. Does the Temple refer to the individual or to society? (7)

21. What is the mission of Masonry? (7)

22. What is "The New City"? (7-8)

23. Where does the Bible locate the "Temple of God"? (8)

24. What is St. John's definition of the Word? (8)

25. What does the "Substitute Word" symbolize? (9)

26. Can one person seek and find for another? (9)

27. What does "knowledge of the Word" symbolize? (10-11)

The Master's Word and the Letter G

28. What is the use of "The Letter G" in Masonry? (12-14)

29. What is the form of this letter in Hebrew and Greek? (12, 14)

30. What is meant "By letters four and science five"? (13, 14)

31. What is the "Tetragrammaton"? (13)

32. Why did Pythagoras call the letter G a symbol of the Tetragrammaton? (14)

33. What was the form of the letter G in the lodges of the Operative Mason of the Middle Ages? (14)

34. Is the letter G a corruption of the Hebrew "yod"? (13, 16)

35. What English letter corresponds to the Hebrew "yod"? (16)

36. Is the Hebrew "yod" the initial of "El", the Hebrew word for "God"? (16)

37. Does the Hebrew "yod" or the English "G" stand for both "letters four and science five"? (16)

38. Is there any letter which once stood for both "letters four and science five"? (16, 17)

39. What other Masonic meaning did that letter have? (17)

40. What material emblem may be called "The Basis of Masonry"? (19)

41. What relation does the "letter G" have to the square? (20-21)

42. What evidence does an old Ritual give of the identity of the square and the letter G? (21)

43. What other symbol is associated with the square? (21-22)

44. How are the "Cross" and "Circle" related to the square? (21-22)

The Word in the Bible and Apocrypha

45. What is the Word of Masonry and the Bible? (27)

46. Why do some old time lodges obligate their candidates on the Gospel of St. John? (27)

47. How did the ancients connect a man with his name? (27, 28)

48. What did they think was the effect of knowing a man's name? (28)

49. What did it mean to "have a name"? (28)

50. Where does "name" mean "monument"? (28)

51. What is meant by "men of name"? (28)

52. What were "men of no name"? (28)

53. What does the first name given in the Bible mean? (28)

54. Why was the first woman called Eve? (28)

55. What does "Cain" mean in Hebrew? (29)

56. How is the secondary meaning derived from the first? (29)

57. Why was this name given to the first born son of Adam and Eve? (28)
58. Why were both meanings appropriated to Cain? (29)
59. What does "Abel" mean in Hebrew? (29)
60. Why was it appropriate to the second son of Adam? (29)
61. What does "Seth" mean in Hebrew? (29)
62. Why was this name given to Adam's third son? (29)
63. What does the name of Seth's son mean? (29)
64. What symbolical significance does it have? (29)
65. What does the name "Enoch" mean?
66. What Masonic significance did our Ancient Brethren attach to the two "Enochs" and their respective descendants? (29)
67. Why does one represent Operative and the other Speculative Masonry? (29)
68. What is the meaning of "Tubal Cain"? (29)
69. Why does he represent worldly possessions? (29)
70. What does the name "Noah" mean? (29-30)
71. What does the name "Abram" mean? (30)
72. How does it differ from his later name "Abraham"? (30)
73. What does the name Ishmael mean? (30)
74. Why was this name given to Abram's oldest son? (30)
75. Why was Abram's name changed to Abraham? (30)
76. What was the name of Abraham's wife and what does it mean? (30)
77. Why was this name changed to Sarah? (30)
78. What does the name "Isaac" mean and why was it given to the son of Abraham and Sarah? (30)
79. Was the name characteristic of the man? (30)
80. What does the name "Esau" mean? (30)
81. Why was he also called "Edom"? (30)

82. What does the name "Jacob" mean? (30)
83. What secondary meaning is derived from this? (30)
84. Were both meanings appropriate to the man? (30)
85. Why was Jacob's name changed to "Israel" and what is the meaning of the latter name? (30)
86. What did Rachael name her second son? Why? (30)
87. What did his father call him? Why? (30)
88. What is the meaning of the name Moses? (30) David? (30) Solomon? (30)
89. What name did Hagar give to a well? Why? (31)
90. What name did Abraham give to Mt. Moriah? Why? (31)
91. What names did Isaac give to three different wells? Why? (31)
92. What does "Beersheba" mean? (31)
93. What is meant by "well of the seven"? (31)
94. What does "Bethel" mean? (31) Peniel? (31) "Bethlehem"? (31)
95. Why was Bethlehem a fitting place for the blessing promised in the Fifth Chapter of Micah? (31)
96. Why is the name "J H V H" hard to define? (31)
97. What does the Jewish Encyclopedia say of the Name of God? (31-32)
98. What is the difference between "Jehovah" and "Jah"? (32)
99. What words are substituted for "Jah" and "Jehovah" in the King James Version of the English Bible? (32)
100. How can it be distinguished from the regular word thus substituted? (32)
101. Does such a substitution take place in other versions of the Bible? (32)
102. In New Testament quotations from the Old, is such a substitution made? (32)
103. What does the Bible say about the character of God's Name? (34)

104. What is the effect of giving that Name to man? (34)

105. How may the Name be acquired? (34-35)

106. What personal attributes has the Name? (34-35)

106a. What is meant by giving glory to the Name? (34-35)

107. What is the Name able to do? (35)

108. What results from knowing the Name of God? (36)

109. How may the Name be made known? (36)

110. What is meant by profaning the Name? (37)

111. What promise was given about recording the Name? (37)

112. What promise was given about depositing the Name? (37-38)

113. Was the place of deposit the dwelling place of God? (38)

114. In what city was the Name deposited? (38)

115. What does that city symbolize? (38)

116. In what building was the Name deposited? (38)

117. What was the place of deposit in that building? (38-39)

118. What did knowledge of the Name symbolize? (39)

119. How was the Word lost? (39-40)

120. What was the "key of knowledge"? (39)

121. What resulted from forgetting the Name? (40)

122. What resulted from giving the Name unlawfully? (40)

123. Who calls the Word a "lamp"? (40)

124. Where was the Word given to Moses? (40)

125. Why is the "burning bush" a symbol of the Word? (40)

126. May we receive the Word by asking for it? (40)

127. Should we pray to God for it? (40)

128. Are we commanded to seek for it? (41)

129. Are we promised success? (41)
130. How should we prepare for the search? (41, 44)
131. Is it to be found by conforming to a ritual? (41)
132. Where is the Word hidden? (41)
133. How may the Word be found? (41)
134. How may the Name be known when found? (41-42)
135. Did Christ have an unknown Name? (42)
136. How does the Bible connect Christ with the Word? (8, 42, 44, 86)
137. Should these Biblical quotations be construed literally or symbolically? (42)
138. Do you regard this veneration of a name as a superstition?
139. If so, does it not illustrate a profound truth? (42)
140. How does the day of Pentecost suggest a key to the Lost Word? (50)
141. In what language does God speak to men? (50)
142. What three ancient languages symbolize the key to the Word? (50, 51)
143. Did the names of deities in these three languages have any relation to the Word? (51)
144. What three forms does Mackey give to these names? (51)
145. Do you agree that "Jah" is the Syrian name of Deity? (51, 52, 54-56)
146. Is "Bel" a name or an attribute? (51, 52, 53, 56-61)
147. Does the Bible ever identify "Jah" with "Bel"? (54, 60)
148. What is the meaning of the word "Bel"? (53, 59, 60)
149. Is "On" the name of a city or a god? (51, 53, 61-64)
150. Why do the three names "Bel", "Jah" and "On" symbolize attributes of God? (54, 55, 61, 64)
151. In what book do we find the key to the knowledge of God? (54)
152. How many times is the name "Jah" found in the Hebrew Bible? (54)

153. Is "Jah" and "Jehovah" identical? (55)
154. What attribute of God does it symbolize? (55)
155. What attribute of God does "Bel" symbolize? (59)
156. What attribute of God does "On" symbolize? (64)
157. What did the Egyptians call "On"? (62)
158. What Hebrew city did it resemble in religion? (62)
159. What Christian city receives a similar veneration? (63)
160. What name did it give to Egypt? (63)
161. What does "On" mean? (63)
162. Why was it so called? (63)
163. Why does the idea of God associated with "On" resemble the search for the Lost Word? (63, 64)
164. Do any of the sayings of Egyptian writers indicate that "On" was personified as a god? (63)
165. What references do we find in Egypt to the hidden Name of God? (63, 64)
166. What reference in Egypt to the effect of learning the Name of God? (64)
167. Why is the Name of God a symbol of the Master's Word? (73)
168. What Chinese poem veils the name of God? (114)
169. How does "The Poem of Trathal" illustrate the search for the Lost Word? (127)

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